

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1857.

NUMBER 232.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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supply for money for the next three months. In this state of case, the citizens of Louisville are appealed to take enough county bonds at 75 cents to the dollar to meet the emergencies of the next three months' work. We submit to the serious consideration of the people of Louisville whether this appeal should not be met. It is not a subscription of stock or the payment of a tax, but the advancement of means, yielding 9 per cent, to secure the progress of a great enterprise involving the future prosperity of Louisville. We have already said that no better securities can be offered than these county bonds. We hope our city will promptly furnish the money.

THE DEFENCE OF VERA CRUZ.—The Mexicans are preparing for the threatened invasion by the Spanish expedition. A late letter states that "the works of defence at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other parts of the Republic proceed with activity. Among other movements of troops, 3,000 men have recently been cantoned at Jslapa, to be at once transferred to Vera Cruz in case of necessity. It is stated by the Eco Nacional that, in case of war with Spain, the President will put himself at the head of the Mexican army. Other papers record evidences of the greatest enthusiasm, in defence of the soil, throughout the Republic. The National Guards of Cordova and Tlalpam, in offering their services to Comonfort, beg, as a favor, to be permitted to march as an advance guard against the enemies of their country. Other equally patriotic and chivalric offers of services are constantly being made."

SEEING THE COMET.—The town was in a hub-bub yesterday morning, sundry heaven-pointed eyes having discovered something in the blue element above which resembled—well, the comet; the comet's tail; the occultation of Saturn; the morning call of Venus, dear queen of youth and beauty; or something else celestial. Upon every street corner crowds were gathered. We have never seen such devotion to astronomical science as exhibited on this occasion, and must attribute it to the ardor in that lofty subject produced by the articles of the Journal pointing out various celestial phenomena—especially that of last evening when Saturn, hoops and all, appeared in the heavens.

A GREEN ROSE FROM THE WOODLAND GARDEN. Mr. Schadd, of the Woodland Garden, sent yesterday a most beautiful collection of flowers, among which was a very rare and beautiful green rose. Mr. Schadd has a splendid collection of flowers and makes the neatest and most tasteful bouquets we have seen. His garden is becoming a very favorite resort. Plato's band are engaged for the season to discourse their fine music there every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, and refreshments of all kinds are always to be had. Those who delight in "moonlight, music, love, and flowers," may enjoy themselves at the Woodland to their hearts' content.

TUBBING A MAN.—This is the latest crime in New Orleans—or rather, the newest style of amusement in certain municipalities of that remarkable city. A gentleman is found walking along the street—is suddenly seized, and in front of one of the public pumps is ducked in the pool of water.—The more splendid his clothes, and the more elegant his appearance, the more anxious are the mobs to give their subject hydropathic treatment. We notice no attention being paid to this matter by the New Orleans police. They doubtless think the whole population deserve the application of water.

Mrs. Gaskell, the author of the life of Charlotte Brontë, has been compelled to make a humiliating apology in the London Times, for the reference in her work to a lady whose connection with Branwell Brontë is spoken of in an unjustifiable and untrue manner. The apology has been accepted by the injured lady, but the London Critic says that Mrs. Gaskell ought to be compelled to recall every copy of her work. The Critic seems to forget that a word once spoken can never be recalled.

INEXORABLE.—"Pray," said a lady the other evening to a distinguished wit, "deliver a lecture in Louisville before you leave." "Madam," said he, inserting two of his fingers gaspingly between his neck and collar, "it is too hot." "But," rejoined the lady, "I will fan you during its delivery." "Pardon me," said the wit, "no amount of blowing could induce me to do it."

Late Texas papers state that Mr. Jas. Taylor, wounded in the late bloody tragedy at San Antonio is still in a dangerous condition, and but few hopes are entertained of his recovery. A notorious desperado, named Craig, was hung by the Vigilance Committee for murder and horse stealing, on the night of the 10th inst. Others in custody had been doomed to the same summary punishment.

An election for city officers took place at Memphis on Thursday, and resulted as follows: Richard D. Baugh, Mayor; T. M. East, Recorder; James O. Reinhardt, City Marshal; John Newsom, Wharf Master; J. F. Johnson, Captain Day Police; B. Garret, Captain Night Police.

PERU.—The revolution in Peru has terminated in the triumph of the present Executive, Castilla, and the complete rout and subjection of the revolutionary chief, Vivanco. The struggle was simply between the *ins* and the *outs*, and strange to say, the *ins* "have it." The *outs* must be a shabby set.

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois has decided that watches are not "mailable matter." We suppose the decision was made under the new law requiring prepayment—watches refusing to go except on tick.

A sufficient amount of stock has been taken to insure the construction of a railroad from Tusculum to Florence, where it will intersect the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Hon. Jacob Waelder, of San Antonio, and formerly of the Texas Senate, has been appointed Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

France is undergoing a popular election—about the only time in which she feels herself the subject of unmitigated despotism.

The train on the Jeffersonville railroad, due at 5 o'clock last evening, had not arrived at 10 o'clock last night.

Several interesting decisions of the court of appeals will be found in another column.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf.
Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.
Office at Louisville, Burnett's Clothing Store, corner Fourth and Water streets.

There were 7 feet 2 inches water in the canal and 4 feet 4 inches in the pass on the falls last evening. The *Highflyer*.—This excellent steamer is the packet for St. Louis to-day. Travelers will be well accommodated on her.

The Statesman is the packet for Henderson.

The R. M. Patton is advertised to leave for the Tennessee river this evening.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

The clerks of the Dean have our thanks for a copy of the manifest.

Mr. Jos Sargeant, of the W. B. Terry, has also sent us a manifest.

The St. Louis News of Saturday reports the Mississippi and its upper tributaries falling, and adds:

Our levee, this morning, presents that dull, lazy appearance which gives industry the spring fever. Captains and clerks, sitting quietly on the guards, strolling lazily along the wharf, or standing in sympathizing groups, conversing on "probabilities," "deck-heads," laborers, and wharfmen standing lazily about, or napping away the dull hours in the shady retirement of a gap in the piles of hemp, boards, or wheat; horses and mules, with drooping heads stand half asleep, while their drivers sit chatting or sleeping until their services are required.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.—We take extreme pleasure in announcing the appointment of our friend Dr. T. S. Bell to the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Louisville. It is unnecessary in this community to say that an appointment better in itself or more fitted to sustain the high reputation of the Chair and reflect credit upon the University could not have been made. It is admirable in every respect. Of extensive and varied experience in his profession, rich in all its lore from the Commentaries of Galen down to the latest issue of the Scalpel, blessed with all but fabulous habits of industry, addicted to universal inquiry and loaded with its spoils, large-minded, versatile, acute, thoughtful, all-intelligent, and as gentle as he is gifted, Dr. Bell is exactly the man for the place to which he has just been unanimously chosen. He was born for it. We congratulate the Faculty and Trustees and countless friends of the University no less than the blushing recipient of the dignity. It is an honor richly merited, and will be nobly won.

PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF NAVIGATION ON GREEN RIVER.—We learn from Capt. Combs that the dam at Runsey, on Green river, has given way, and that navigation above that point is necessarily suspended until it can be re-erected. Runsey is only about 40 miles above the mouth of the river. It will require probably two months before the necessary repair can be made, and it will involve an expenditure of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. Fortunately there is but little freight left to come out, and we have no doubt that the superintendent of public works will use every effort to have the damage repaired at the earliest moment.

HANDSOME UNIFORM.—We have had the pleasure of seeing a specimen of the uniform adopted by the Falls City Guards, in which they will appear for the first time in public on the 3d of July.

It consists of a blue coat, full breasted, with three rows of gilt buttons, gold star upon the shoulder, gold lace, and the other necessary arrangements. The pantaloons are of blue, with golden stripe. We have scarcely ever seen a uniform more thoroughly and perfectly adapted to all the requisites of a company.

JOHN G. SAXE.—We understand that the poet Saxe will remain in Louisville until Thursday.—There is a universal and very manifest desire on the part of our citizens to hear a poem or a lecture from him before he leaves. We hope that he will be prevailed upon to gratify this desire. We do not exactly see how a gentleman of such infinite good nature can do anything else.

TOMATOES—FIRST OF THE SEASON.—The first of this delightful esculent has been received from the pleasant, tastefully cultivated gardens of our friend, Capt. Charles Basham, four miles from the city. To his kind and accomplished lady we are indebted for specimens of this rare but welcome fruit.

MECHANIC FIRE COMPANY.—In another column will be found the proceedings of the Mechanic Fire Company, in which they tender their acknowledgments to their brother firemen of Baltimore and Washington and others, and the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for their attentions during their recent visit East.

Joe Abel, (the father of the Abel who killed Emerson,) who was ordered to leave Memphis, did so before the committee had time to serve notice on him.

THE ELECTION IN THE EIGHTH WARD YESTERDAY.—David T. Monsarrat, the American candidate, was elected Common Councilman in the Eighteenth Ward by a very large majority.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs under date of Thursday:

Instructions were sent to-day to the commander of the Minnesota, and I understand she will sail about the 30th instant for the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence through the Straits of Sunda to Hong Kong, making the whole passage, if nothing happens, in eighty days. She will remain there some time at the disposal of Commissioner Reed.

By private letters from England I learn that Mr. Dallas had been formally invited to Oxford to receive, on the 23d instant, the degree of L. D. from that celebrated institution. He long since had that honor conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, Princeton College.

Colonel Mann left Washington this morning for Richmond, from which point he is to begin a series of addresses to the Southern people on the subject of his grand project for steam communication, by means of mammoth steamers, to run between England and some Southern port.

Commodore Vanderbilt, Garrison, and Devine are here looking after their respective interests. Vanderbilt had quite a long interview at the State Department to-day.

E. K. Collins is also here, endeavoring to obtain what the Pierce dynasty tried to cheat him out of, some \$200,000, which is justly his due.

The Secretary of the Navy has determined to pursue a different course in supplying coal for the various squadrons. The contract system has been abolished. An agent of the Department will purchase the coal, to be delivered at New York or elsewhere, and shipping merchants will then have an opportunity of competing for the freight. This course has been adopted owing to abuses and peculations resulting from the contract system.

The Southern General has re-organized the mail service between Richmond and Memphis, thus insuring a saving of time and great regularity.

The deaths at New Orleans for the week ending on the 21st, were 111. The Picayune says that there was not a single case of yellow fever reported.

[From this morning's Journal.]

HALIFAX, June 29.

The steamer Niagara, with dates to the 20th, arrived this evening.

Liverpool, June 19.—All qualities of cotton have slightly advanced, which was partially caused by the Bank of England having reduced the rates of discount to 6 per cent. Estimated sales to-day, 12,000 bales, market closing quiet but steady at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 8½; middling, 7-16; fair Mobile, 8½; middling, 7½; fair upland, 8½; middling 7½. Sales for the week 13,000 bales.

Consols closed at 93½@93¾ for account.

Stock of cotton 629,000 bales, of which 500,000 bales are American. Manchester advices are favorable. The markets closed buoyant.

Harre, June 18.—Sales New Orleans tres ordinaire at 117.

London Money Market June 19.—Bullion in the Bank of England £618,000. Consols on account quoted at 93½@93¾.

Liverpool, June 20.—Broadstuffs have been quiet since the previous advices and all qualities have slightly advanced on the week previous.

The weather has been favorable for the crops. The provision market generally has been quiet and dull.

England.—A spirited discussion in the House of Commons occurred in relation to the destruction of Greytown by vessels of the United States navy.

Lord Hamilton inquired if the government had demanded of the American government reparation for the property of British subjects destroyed in the bombardment.

Lord Palmerston replied that such demand had not been made, the law officers of the crown having given the opinion that the demand could not be sustained.

A spirited discussion in relation to the subject ensued, in which Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Roebuck, and others denounced the bombardment as an outrage, and insisted that the honor of the British flag had been assailed, and vigorous measures should have been instituted to avenge the insult.

Lord John Russell and others defended the course taken by the government, and after some further conversation the subject was dropped.

The French cruisers on the coast of Cuba have been increased.

The continental news is without much importance. The French election excitement is increasing.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Further advices from Aspinwall state that a proposition has been presented in the New Grenadian Congress, giving the President power to settle the difficulty between the United States and New Grenada. The proposition had not been acted on at the last advices.

The last advices from Costa Rica are up to May 16th.

Gen. Canas still held Rivas.

San Juan was in possession of the Costa Ricans, to whom import duties were paid.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Marys sailed from Panama for New York on the 13th.

Guano Islands had been discovered.

The sloop-of-war John Adams sailed on the 16th for Central America.

The intelligence from the South Pacific is unimportant.

Gen. Vivanco was still at Arequipa, and is yet in possession of the steamers Apasimac and Peyti, but they remained inactive.

The government of Castilla was considered as firmly re-established.

The English and French protectorate of the Chincha Islands has been confirmed.

The French steamer had left Pallas for the Islands with a French Minister to put the protectorate in force. It is said that the U. S. Minister protested against the proceedings.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 27.

The venerable Langdon Cheeves died at his residence here on Thursday night.

NEW YORK, June 28.

On Saturday evening about 10 o'clock, the Sheriff of Richmond county arrived at quarantine and ordered the Tompkins Cadets, Enna Guards, and Engine Co. No. 5, to proceed to Seguin Point to protect the hospital buildings, now being erected at that place, from the inhabitants who had made an attack upon them, with the intention of burning them.

The military promptly responded to the call, and marched as far as the Club House, when it was ascertained that the whole affair was a hoax.

ADVISES FROM MONTEVIDEO TO MAY 1st state that 30 or 40 deaths from yellow fever are occurring there daily, and no indication of abatement. Strict quarantine laws between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres had been instituted.

The screw steamer Edinburgh arrived from Glasgow this afternoon.

MEMPHIS, June 29.

The wagon road expedition for El Paso and Fort Yuma road will leave here to-day.

The weather is cloudy. Mercury 73.

EVANSVILLE, June 29, P. M.

Steamers Goody Friend, Southerner; F. C. Twichell, Metropolis, and Martha Putnam passed up.

PITTSBURG, June 29, P. M.

River 5 feet 3 inches and falling. The weather is clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, June 29, P. M.

The river has fallen 15 inches since Saturday.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CALLLED SESSION.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 27, 1857.

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1857.

THE INCREASE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—The increase of ocean steamers may be regarded as one of the most remarkable features of the age. But a few years have gone by since the first experiment was made, and now these extraordinary agents of commerce and travel may be counted by hundreds. According to a list before us, there are no less than fourteen steam lines between Europe and America, which make five hundred and eighty-six trips per annum. The steamer Clyde, running between Quebec and Glasgow, and several other irregular or transient steamers are not included in this list. The aggregate is quite sufficient to allow a calculation of upwards of five steamship departures per week from America to Europe and an equal number from Europe to America. Soon, no doubt, we shall have a daily line from each side of the Atlantic, the larger part of which will arrive at and depart from New York. The German steamers are commonly doing a good passenger business, and a heavy freight is carried by the Havre and some of the Liverpool liners; but it is evident that the amount of business offered is quite inadequate to the maintenance of so large and expensive a steam fleet, in addition to the sailing fleet, with which they are in direct competition. The New York Journal of Commerce, from which we glean the above facts, very justly remarks: "How this strife for the mastery of the ocean will eventuate, is left for the future to determine."

DAKOTAH.—Recent advices from Minnesota go to show that the inchoate territory of Dakota has already civilized settlements located in it, which have been there for many years. It seems that, by the act passed by Congress to enable Minnesota to organize as a State, the western boundary was made to run along the Red River of the north, from the point where it crosses the British boundary, to its source in Lake Traverse, and thence through that sheet of water and Big Stone Lake to the southern end of the latter, where the boundary strikes off due south to Iowa. This leaves the county of Pembina west of Red River, and in it are located all the settlers of the Red River colony, and the town of Pembina. There may be other settlements also in it, for it appears the county has elected six delegates to the constitutional convention, which would argue it to be tolerably populous somewhere. In view of the fact that these people are located beyond the jurisdiction fixed by Congress for the future State of Minnesota, it is proposed to exclude their delegates from the convention, on the ground that they belong to the territory of Dakota for the organization of which the Minnesota bill provides. In all likelihood this will be done, and thus there will be an immediate necessity for appointing some sort of Government for them. Everything seems to conspire to stimulate progress in the remote West.

The Troy (N. Y.) ladies have introduced a new feature at their fairs, which makes them draw like steam engines. All the most bewitching girls wear placards, labeled "kisses one shilling each," and in some cases where dealers possess extraordinary beauty, as high as twenty-five cents is obtained. Gentlemen who are fond of gathering this kind of fruit, "melting from trees," go in for it according to the weight of their purses; and one of the newspapers states that one rosy-lipped, bright-eyed girl realized \$62 in one evening. One gentleman actually purchased \$11 worth of this honey!

Some time ago we copied a paragraph from an Evansville paper in relation to some gross misconduct of a Baptist clergyman, who was a passenger on the steamer Northern from this city. The clergyman alluded to was Rev. S. S. Lattimore, of Aberdeen, Miss. In a card published in the Western Recorder of this week he denies the charge in toto. Mr. L. says that he was attacked with diarrhoea, and had taken some brandy to control it, but as this proved insufficient, he had recourse to the free use of laudanum, which made him very ill. In this condition he had occasion to leave his stateroom, and, in returning, went to a room which he supposed his own, and finding the door of it fastened, thought that some one had gone into his room during his absence. He shook the door violently, when he saw a lady come out of it. He then discovered his mistake and found his stateroom. Mr. Lattimore publishes the following certificate from a physician who was a passenger on the Northern:

ABERDEEN, JUNE 16, 1857.
REV. MR. LATTIMORE.—Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry, I esteem it due to you and to truth and justice, to say that I embarked with you on the steamer Northern at Louisville for Memphis on the 22d ult. You were complaining of severe illness from diarrhoea from the time you came aboard and were taking laudanum to arrest it. I discovered that the slightest symptom that you had drunk any spirits. I was frequently with you during the afternoon and night, and when I left you after 10 o'clock, I knew you were ill, but not under the influence of liquor. Permit me to add, my dear sir, that I deeply sympathize with you in what I feel perfectly confident is a groundless and foul calumny.
You have my full permission to publish this.
W. W. BREWER.

THE DYING GLADIATOR.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Times writes as follows: Madrid mourns and craves over the Bullfight, for Desperdicious is dying. Desperdicious is the nom de guerre of Dominguez, a famous torero, who was expected here shortly to gladden the eyes and hearts of the lovers of otherwise deadly sports. But fate and a fierce bull have otherwise decided. On the 1st instant, in the bullfight of Puerto de Santa Maria, Desperdicious met with one of those grievous accidents which sometimes occur even to the most skillful of these modern gladiators. A bull, says the account which last night arrived and spread grief and consternation through Madrid, caught him on the right side with the left horn, and on the left with the right horn, tossing him, and as he fell caught him under the chin, splitting his jaw and driving the horn up to the right eye, which it forced out. The poor fellow displayed the pluck usual in members of his dangerous craft; he submitted with great fortitude to the necessary operations; but the loss of blood was so great that it was deemed impossible he could survive, and the last sacraments were administered. Nevertheless on the following morning his state was somewhat better. Ten thousand persons were spectators of the horrible sight. On the same day, El Tato, another well-known bull-fighter, was wounded in the leg. In the south, in hot weather, bull fighting is particularly dangerous, owing to the furious excitement of the beasts. Some very serious accidents occurred the other day, near Madrid, at a festival of *Norllo*, or young bulls, held at a village called Getafe. On such occasions the spectators and amateurs are apt to get in the way of the bulls, and to commit most extraordinary imprudences. This was probably the case at Getafe, where one person was killed on the spot, and upwards of a dozen went into the hospital, some of them it is said, with small hopes of life. S. aniards are offended if they are placed second in civilization to any other European nation, but they will hardly be allowed a place on the first rank until they cease to take delight in these savage and cruel sports.

PUNCH ON THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—Several incorrect statements having appeared in reference to the Great Eastern (now lying like a red whale in Mr. Scott Russell's yard at Millwall, and so frightening people that they cut across the river and take refuge by scores in the houses of Messrs. Heart and Quartermaster, who administer white-bait and iced punch with the most humane promptitude), Mr. Punch has been requested to publish the following information touching the arrangements on board the vessel.

Captain Harrison, the captain who has been selected in contravention of all rules observed in the public service, the proprietors of the ship having engaged him for the vulgar reason that he was notoriously the best captain on the best line of steamers in the world, will merely attend to the comparatively unimportant duty of taking care of the vessel. But, as there are to be six hundred first class passengers, other captains will be appointed to administer to the domestic wants of the floating colony. There will be a Dining Captain, with great carving powers, and a miraculous flow of after-dinner oratory; and there will be a Flirtation Captain, whose business it will be to render the brief voyage still briefer to the ladies. The former has been a Freemason, who has eaten his way into all the honors of the craft, and who will hold lodges in the maintop, where the proximity of the fire from the chimney will be highly convenient for heating the gridirons. The latter has been still more carefully selected, and is a gentleman whom his wife is about to divorce, under the new law, from the incompatibility of his red hair with her notions of elegance, and who, under the same law, will be incapable of marrying again. He will therefore have been a family man, which makes him respectable, while at the same time his attentions can mean nothing.

The spiritual warfare of ten thousand inhabitants of the vessel will be duly cared for. A very handsome church is being built on the after-deck, and four chapels, for Methodists, Catholics, Baptists, and Independents, are being erected forward. A pretty rectory house and garden will be placed near the wheel, but it is thought well that the voluntary system should provide for the Dissenting teachers, though, in case of sea-sickness during the services, the sea-bells are ordered to attend ever, where with bays, without regard to distinction of religious faith or bringing up. Births and marriages will be amply provided for, the Directors of the Great Eastern undertaking to be godfathers to any addition made to the population during the voyage (a silver smith goes out expressly to engrave the rings), and *berceuses* may be had gratis on application to the boatswain. The Captain will act as father to any young (or other) lady who may succeed, by dint of moonlight and Lord Byron, in persuading a gentleman to pay her expenses for the rest of her life, and a large young officer is now growing whiskers and a brogue, on application from any mamma. Cottages for the honeymoon are being fitted up larboard side by Messrs. Jackson & Graham, and will have private telegraphs to the kitchen, nightgales, and Bell's Life.

Weather permitting, races will take place at stated periods, and the Great Eastern Derby will be a feature in the voyage. Once round the vessel being third of a mile, the heats will be easily arranged. A moveable Grand Stand is being constructed by Messrs. Edgington. The stabling in the vessel will afford accommodation for any number of horses, and one of the longboats (itself a large steamer), can be engaged for trial gallops, and be surrounded with awning and ordered to cruise at some distance in order to insure privacy.

The betting act not applying to the high seas, an office where the odds will be given will be under the superintendence of the purser. Other amusements will be provided, an American alley, and a skittle ground, being situated on the poop, and a spare boiler being fitted up as a Casino, into which boiling water will not be turned without such notice as may be practicable. A theatre is in course of erection, and an English dramatic author will be kept in the hold with a safety lamp, to translate any French piece that may be thrown down to him.

Two eminent Jew customers have been contracted to supply dresses, and when not engaged in theatrical pursuits will be happy to fill up their vacant evenings in being converted, on moderate terms, by any passenger who may be going out as a missionary, and wish for practice in dealing with his benighted brethren. (Extra charge for reading of the tracts.) A club room is also being arranged, and candidates for the Great Eastern Club had better send in their names. Trade, moustaches, political opinions, whistling, a short pipe, the habit of asking questions, puzsism, or a pug-nose, will be excluded. Cabstards will be placed at the most convenient parts of the ship, and tables of fare and distances affixed. Incivility or overcharge will consign the offender to the cat, but the flogging will be conducted in a back yard of the vessel, where the loudest throated fellow may bawl without being heard by the public. Bath-chairs and perambulators will also be in waiting, and omnibuses will convey the humbler passengers to various parts of the vessel. Previously to the show of the electric light, every evening, a grand display of fireworks, a balloon will ascend once a week with letters for any quarter to which the wind may be blowing. Further particulars will be published from time to time until the launch.

If anybody asks you what you think of—Angelina, take a mental inventory of her charms at once, and if her eyes are blue, be sure to say they are the color of heaven; if black, that they are "glorious;" if her nose aspires to be a vegetable, and the vegetable happens to be a turnip, say it is a nose, but of what she knows; if her hair be red, call it auburn; if her feet be small, though her hand is as broad as a coarse joke, say something about Cinderella and virtuous slippers, and you will make, what we once lost, by that sort of plain speaking—a friend.

When a man comes to you in a sly way, and looking as foolish as an indulgent nature will let him, and takes you one side, and draws a dagger—do not say the first thing you think of, and tell him her lips are too thin, or her eyes are like a weasel's, or you guess that girl has got the temper of her own, and go on pitying the inevitable Socrates, but be cautious. If he proceeds in a sort of hesitating way to ask you whether you think—he had better—*marry* Angelina, look out for him; he has set a trap for an opinion, and if he catches it, Angelina will know it, whatever it is, and unless its tenor be, that her name is too long by about three letters, and that *Angel* describes her exactly, they will talk, after the manner, about that Smith—you be one of the Smiths, or the fellow; just think of that—a fellow—of precious little account. We say, "after they marry," for depend upon it, when a man ventures to ask his friends if he had "better," you may be sure he has dared to ask her if *she* had, and you will have a pair of enemies "till death do them part;" their children if they have any, will throw stones over your garden, and set the dog on the cat, and make faces at you when you are not looking.

We hold that turning trapper for opinion's sake to be an unworthy piece of business, and, in old "Leather Stocking's" time, we should have heard a plume, home-spun condemnation of it. If one has "made up his mind," why not go forth like a man and bid his friends be glad for him? Let him rush out as the philosopher did from the bath, with a "eureka" in each eye and a third on the tip of his tongue. Let him propitiate "the devil" with confectionary, believe that his wife came from the Lord, "express" as well as "admirable," and that Besser, who thus describes the first wedding, was a miserable be-wigged and be-padded old bachelor:

"He laid him down and slept—and from his side A woman in her magic beauty rose; Dazzled and charmed, he called that woman bride, And his first eye became his last repose."

A Singular Re-Union.—Ten years ago last night, ten young ladies who were attending school in this city, where Bangs' Block now stands, agreed with their teacher, Misses Sterns, to meet in just ten years and have a supper at the Worcester House. Nothing but death was to interfere with the meeting of the full number. Last night they all came to the Lincoln House together. The hand of death had been laid upon none. Time had also dealt leniently with them; and but two of their number were married. They all sat down to a Lincoln House supper. What congratulations passed, what experiences were related, what disappointments and what sorrows

DEFALCATION OF A BANK TELLER IN VIRGINIA.—Attempt to Poison the Officers of the Bank. The following is an extract from a letter from Norfolk, Virginia, giving details of a case of remarkable rascality, concerning which the Norfolk papers furnish little information:

NORFOLK, June 22, 1857.
We have had quite a stir in this place a few days past. It seems that certain sums of money have been missed from the vaults of the Farmers' Bank for several years past, and a number of depositors have been short credited from time to time from \$20 to \$100. It now appears that the teller, William Pannell, is the rogue, and that he has been swindling the bank ever since he has been there. Pannell entered the bank as runner, and was promoted to the position of teller upon the death of Mr. Hation, the former teller, who died during the fever. The late cashier, Mr. Chamberlain, had to pay some \$1,100 deficiency, and in consequence left the bank. The present cashier, Mr. Tunstall, had to make good a special deposit of \$800.

It is understood that the former teller had, in more than one instance, refused to refund the money found to be short. It has been the custom of some of the officers of the bank to retire up-stairs in the bank building at 11 o'clock in the morning to partake of a lunch. They went up the other day as usual, and found that *arsenic* had been introduced into their favorite beverage, which they fortunately discovered in time. Pannell borrowed the keys of the bank the afternoon previous to this, and was seen to come from the room. It is generally considered that he knew something about the arsenic. You will ask, what will be done with Pannell? A warrant was given to an officer on Saturday night to arrest him; but he contented himself with Pannell's promise to appear on the following morning. He, however, took his friends' advice, and left town for parts unknown. Truly, crime in high places is better protected in Norfolk than any place I know of. The press here have not a word about this affair—I suppose because he was a good Locofoco, and entertained Gov. Wise when here, upon money which no doubt he had stolen. It would take too long to sum up all Pannell's rascalities.

Pannell is the son of Wm. Pannell, the late respected auctioneer of Norfolk, well known to the entire people of Eastern Virginia.

The Norfolk Herald puts another face on the matter, as follows:

The public mind in our community has for some days past been painfully exercised by rumors touching a defalcation of the teller of the Farmers' Bank in this city; and various exaggerated statements are abroad respecting the amount alleged to have been abstracted. Upon this subject we can only say that nothing is known officially. We learn that a committee of the directory are investigating the matter, but at present we are assured nothing has transpired to authorize the over-wrought statements that are in circulation, or to cause serious alarm either to the Bank or the teller's securities. On an affidavit before the Mayor—not emanating, however, from the Bank that officer issued his warrant for the arrest of the teller on Saturday night, but it has not yet been served.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—Some years ago, during the heat of a coffee speculation in Boston, when everybody was holding on, waiting for the article to advance, an old merchant, keen as a razor, whose store was packed from the first to the fourth floor with prime green Rio, concluded from signs which he well understood that prices had reached their acme. He was too old a hand at the bellows not to know that the moment he, with his immense stock, began to sell, an alarm would be taken, and down would go the prices. Quietly sending off a pretty stiff invoice of the article to auction, and, giving the auctioneer a good-humored hint to mind his own business, he attended the sale, and bid readily at prevailing prices for the coffee. Other holders, that knew he had twice as much on hand as they had, concluded that it was safe to buy when he did, and so stood up manfully and bought largely. While old Mr. —'s earthenware were tumbling his purchases in at the front door of his warehouse, five times as many were carried away from the back door. On the next day of sale he bid as freely as ever, and this continued for some two or three weeks. One day he failed to appear at a coffee sale, and most of the dealers took the alarm, and prices declined a little. During the afternoon a pretty large holder, who had always been ready to buy when he saw Mr. — willing, met him in the street, and asked the rate of coffee.

"I don't know what it's going at to-day," replied the old man, as cool and pleasant as an ice cream. "It declined this morning." "Did it?" responded Mr. —, with what seemed to his fellow tradesman a strange manifestation of indifference. "Yes, certainly. Haven't you heard it before?" "No; but I expected as much." "Why, we shall all be ruined if prices go down!" "Not all, I presume," replied Mr. —, with an unmovable countenance. "Why, you're in it deeper than any of us." "Me?" exclaimed Mr. —, in well feigned astonishment, "I haven't a bag in my store." The next day the bubble burst, and half a dozen grasping speculators, who had been for a month or two dreaming nightly over their golden gains, were ruined.

ANATOMICAL WONDER.—At a meeting of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, on May 11, Dr. J. Mason Warren exhibited to bullets taken from the body of a convict lately deceased in the State prison, and gave the following history of the missiles, which we condense from the Medical and Surgical Journal. In a fit of jealousy, some eight years since, the convict above referred to shot his mistress. He then placed the pistol to his own breast and discharged it. The bullets did not touch the heart, nor the great vessels connected with it. On a post mortem examination of the woman, one of the bullets entering her body was found lodged in the vertebra of the chest, and the other struck the heart, while the residue of the bullet traversed the lung, and suspended itself in the cavity of the chest. The wound caused such hemorrhage and compression of the lungs, that she survived the injury but three days.

The man, on being wounded, had great inflammation of the walls of his chest, but recovered, was tried and sentenced to the State prison for life. When first confined in the prison he had a constant cough, but otherwise his health was good. He died a few weeks since, falling down as if in a fit. On examination, it was supposed that some disease of the heart could explain his death, but no sufficient disease could be detected. The course of the balls, however, entering the chest of the deceased, was plainly marked by a cicatrice in the upper lobe of the left lung, by which they were traced to the side of the chest. Here they had become gradually detached, hanging loose like cherries from a tree, and covered with the thin membrane guarding the throat and lungs, which had been taken with them in their passage to their ultimate resting place.—*Transcript.*

The Umbrellometer.—By Punch. We think the umbrella can be taken as a very good test of a person's character. The man who always takes an umbrella out with him is a cautious fellow, who abstains from all speculation, and is pretty sure to die rich. The man who is always leaving his umbrella behind him is one generally who makes no provision for the morrow. He is reckless, thoughtless, alion for the morrow, leaves the street door open when he goes home late at night, and absent to such a degree as to speak ill of a baby in the presence of his mamma. The man who is always losing his umbrella is an unlucky dog, whose bills are always protested, whose boots split, whose gloves crack, whose buttons are always coming off, whose change is sure to have some bad money in it. Be cautious how you lend a thousand pounds to such a man! The man who is perpetually expressing an anxious solicitude about his umbrella, and wondering if it is safe, is full of nervousness and low suspicion, with whom it is best not to play at cards nor drink a bottle of wine. He is sure to suspect you are cheating him, or that you are drinking more than your share. Let him be ever so rich, give not your daughter to him; he will undoubtedly take more care of his umbrella than of his wife. The man with a cotton umbrella is either a philosopher or an economist. He defies the world and all its fashionable prejudices, or else he does it because it is cheaper to lose the umbrella than to buy a horizontal exhibit.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For French Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright and glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. J. S. MORRIS & SON, Agents. j&b eod&wjeoly

For Rent. A LARGE SECOND-STORY ROOM, on Fourth street, near Main, for rent very low. Apply to S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st. j30 j&b

St. Charles. GREAT LUXURY. TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS FOR LUNCH every day at 10 o'clock, A. M. REUFER & MYERS. N. B. Families and parties served with Turtle Soup and every other luxury incident to the season upon the shortest notice.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. A. SUMNER, 455 Main st., Between Fifth and Sixth sts., LOUISVILLE, KY. June 25 1857

CAWTHON'S EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR. BY THE SINGLE BARREL OR QUANTITY ALWAYS ON HAND AT THE BROADWAY MILLS. BEN. F. CAWTHON. j2 j&b

Dr. King's Dispensary. DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRICTURE of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same. The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. j1 j&b

PICTURES. 477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. HARRIS'S GALLERY. feb 13 dly may 25 bly

CHICKERING'S CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES. TRIPP & CRAGG, SOLE AGENTS, 109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical Merchandise and Publishers of Sheet Music. j30 j&b

GREAT BARGAINS. Rich Foreign and American Dry Goods. MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. LOUISVILLE, KY.

PREPARATORY to going East. will from this day offer their entire stock of Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at great bargains, in order to reduce their stock to the lowest possible point. We invite attention to the following:

SILKS & SILKS. Plain and fancy Dress Silks of every kind at or near cost. Elegant brocade Silks at great sacrifice.

DRESS GOODS. Rich styles of Berge, Organdie and Lawn Robes, plain and plaid and printed Bergees, French Organdies, Jacquets, Brilliants, and Lawns.

EMBROIDERIES. Rich Maltese Lace, Maltese and Honiton Collars, French worked Jacket and Swiss Collars, Cambric and Swiss Bands, &c.

LINEN GOODS. Super Baples's Sheetings, super Linen Damask, Table-Cloths, Napkins, Towels, sheeting and Pillow Linen, &c.

DOMESTICS. Super bleached and brown Cottons, super white Flannels, Sheetings, Checks, Ticks, Cottonades, and a good stock of Negro Goods.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st. j27 j&b

Mrs. Stephens's New Work. THE HEIRESSES OF GREENHURST, an autobiography, by Mrs. Ann Stephens, author of "Fashion and Fortune," "The Old Homestead," &c. Price \$1.25. THE LADY'S GUIDE TO PERFECT GENTILITY. Price 75c.

AUNT WONDERFUL'S STORIES. Translated from the German for all Good Children by Cousin Fannie. Illustrated. Price 50c. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods at Low Prices. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, invite the attention of citizens and strangers to their large and elegant stock of Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods. Their stock embraces every variety of colors, style, and quality, all of which are offered at reduced prices for cash. j27 j&b

A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE OF GENTS' STRAW AND SOFT HATS, very light and fine, received this morning and for sale low for cash. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. j27 j&b

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STRAW AND SOFT HATS of the latest styles, plain and fancy colors, in store and for sale low for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. j27 j&b

DRESS HATS—Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimere—of our own manufacture, ready for our sales this morning. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. j27 j&b

GENTS' LASTING GAITERS AND LASTING TIES received at [unclear] OWEN & WOOD'S. j27 j&b

LADIES' FINE PHILADELPHIA LASTING GAITERS WITH HEELS—Another lot received at [unclear] j27 j&b

An old friend says: "For ten years I bought my stationery, and school books, stationery, Second, Third, and Fourth Readers, Primers and dictionaries, primers and spellers, arithmetics and histories, my blank memorandum pass books, copy and ciphering books, letter, and note paper, business and note envelopes, slates and slate pencils, playing cards and bonnet boards, ink and inkstands, steel pens and pen-holders of C. Hagan & Co., 507 Main street, between Third and Fourth." It's the place to get your money back. Uniform low prices, excelled by no other house. Quantities sold to suit purchasers and every satisfaction guaranteed and rendered to customers. Grocery, confectionery, and drug houses, who buy to sell again, will consult their own interest by giving Hagan & Co. a call. j3 blm

We invite the attention of our readers to the very rich stock of jewelry and fine watches of Messrs. F. Teiser & Co., on Fourth street, under the National Hotel. It being their intention to close their business in Louisville, they offer their entire stock at cost. Certainly this renders their store very attractive. It will be seen from their card in another column that they request an early payment of accounts due them. j18 j&b

The attention of the members of Excelsior Lodge is called to a notice of a meeting to-night, in another column.

Pocket Maps. MAP OF CUBA, by J. H. Colton; price 75c. Map of Mexico, by J. H. Colton; price 50c. Map of the United States of America, the British Provinces, Mexico, West Indies, and Central America, with part of New Grenada and Venezuela; price \$1.50. Map of Alabama with roads and distances; price 50c. Map of Minnesota, by Colton; price 50c. Map of Texas, by Colton; price 50c. Map of the Territories of Washington and Oregon; price 50c.

Township Map of Wisconsin, compiled from the U. S. Surveys; price \$1. Township Map of Iowa; price 50c. Township Map of Illinois; price 50c. Township Map of Indiana; price 50c. Township Map of Ohio; price 50c. Township Map of Kansas; price 50c. All the Township Maps exhibit the townships, cities, villages, post-offices, railroads, common roads, and other improvements.

Map of Michigan; price 50c. Map of Kentucky and Tennessee in one; price 50c. Map of Central America, price 50c. Horn's Overland Guide to California, with a complete & accurate Map; price \$1. A large lot of Maps of all descriptions mounted on rollers. Also, Tourist's Guide-books, and everything of this sort can be found at CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Those wishing anything in the SHOE LINE, or preparing for the holidays can find a well-selected and general assortment of everything in that line for sale at the lowest prices for cash at OWEN & WOOD'S, 224 j&b 495 Market street, one door above Third.

MISS'ES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES—All quality and styles for sale at OWEN & WOOD'S. j24 j&b

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CONGRESS GAITERS AND OXFORD TIES for sale at OWEN & WOOD'S, Shoe Emporium. j24 j&b

Blunders in Behavior Corrected. PRICE 12c. For sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market. j24 j&b

Harper for July. Price 20c. JUST received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market. j24 j&b

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL BALLAD. On Tuesday, June 23, will be published a beautiful Ballad entitled "Old Times," arranged by Piano-Forte accompaniment by S. V. Morris, author of "Maggie Mae," "She Sleeps" "neath a beech-tree," &c. Price 25c.

Musical dealers wishing to receive an early supply should forward their orders at once. The demand for this will be immense. D. P. FAULDS & CO., Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Publishers of Music, j22 j&b 635 Main street, opposite the Bank of KY.

Piano-Fortes! Piano-Fortes! Just received another beautiful assortment of Piano-Fortes, which for elegance of tone and finish have never been equalled in this market. For sale at low prices fully warranted by D. P. FAULDS & CO., j22 j&b 635 Main st., between Second and Third at

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT. We have just received another selection of a Coral, Rose, Grape, Tulip, Leaf, Fruit, &c. Spray Sets; elegant Oriental, Garnet, and Pearl Sets; Cameos set in Garnet, Coral, Pearl, Fr., and plain Gold; full sets of Pearl. The above are made to order, and can be supplied in any quantity, styles not excelled in beauty, variety, or extent; all which will be sold at as low prices as any house in the city. JOHN KITT'S & SONS, j22 j&b Main st., between Fourth and Fifth

Little Dorrit. Little Dorrit. Two volumes in one. Price 40c. Neighbor Jackwood, by Paul Cretton. \$1.25. Biographical Essays, by H. T. Tuckerman. Price \$1. Also, new supply of Inquire Within. JUST received by CRUMP & WELSH, j20 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market

New Books. THE Life and Public Services of Dr. F. Linn, a ten years a Senator of the U. S. from the State of Missouri. Price \$2. The Life of Charlotte Bronte, author of Jane Eyre, Shirley, Villette, &c., by E. G. Gaskell. 3 vols. Price \$1.50. Dyer's Terrace, or the Cline of Life, by the author of the Hair of Rodney, &c. 2 vols. Price 80c. Bryant's Poems. Blue and gold. Price 88c. Dred Scott Case. Price 50c. JUST received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, j18 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market

Quaintness, Satire, and Amusement. JUS PUBLISHED—KNAPSACK AND POOLS, or FETTERS OF ROMANIA, A SATIRICAL NOVEL OF LONDON LIFE, by E. M. Whitty (The Stranger in Parliament). A handsome 12mo volume, bound in cloth and illustrated. 16 pages. Price 25c.

Mr. Whitty has of late produced a marked sensation in the literary circles of Great Britain by a series of satirical papers published in the London Times, and now the game of "The Stranger in Parliament," which have gained for him the most enviable notoriety of being one of the most powerful political essayists in Europe and a first of great vigor and strength. This is his first complete work.

A SATIRICAL NOVEL. of the most brilliant character, containing a ray expose of certain literary and aristocratic circles in London, together with a story and plot which for quaintness and interest has been compared to the "Christie Johnstone" and "Peg Woffington" of Charles Reade. For sale by C. HAGAN & CO., j17 j&b Main street.

Harvesting Tools. SCYTHES, Cradles, Sickles, Rakes, Grass Hooks, Hay, Straw, and Manure Forks, Pruning Knives, Saws, and Chains, &c., &c. For sale wholesale and retail at the lowest prices by June 16 j&b No. 69 Third street.

PORTABLE FORGES. For Jewellers, Copper-smiths, Millers, Plumbers, Rail-road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithy in complete order. Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by C. H. MEYER, No. 69 Third street, between Market and Main, where everything in the hardware line can be obtained at the lowest cash prices. j16 j&b

New Books. THINE and Mine, or the Stepmother's Reward, by Florence Seale. Price \$1. Adam Grainger, of Mosgrove, a Novel, by Mrs. Oliphant, 2 vols. Price 2s. 6d. Philosophy of Skepticism in a Utralisim, by Jas. B. Walker. Price \$1.

Little Dorrit, by Charles Dickens. Price 50c. Marie Louise, or the Opposite Neighbors, by Miss Emilie Garcia. Price 25c. New edition of Currer Bell's Works—Jane Eyre, Shirley, and Villette. Price of each \$1.

Also, new edition of Captain Marryat's Novels, embracing Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, and many Tales, Sanley-Yow, and Newton Forster. Price of each \$1. JUST received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, j15 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported by John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

Dean vs. English, et al. This was the makers and owners of a moving machine. Tucker was their agent for the sale of the same. Dean, together with several of his neighbors, desiring to purchase one, at the time the machine was sold, contracted with said agent for several of the machines to be sent to the neighborhood at the price of \$115 each, with freight and insurance included, and to be delivered by the 1st of May. Under this arrangement the machines were sent to Dean, who delivered one of them to English, informing him at the time of the facts and terms upon which they were sold. The latter accepted and received the machine on those terms. Dean having ordered and received the machine which was delivered to English, paid the price for it to Warner, Brokaw, & Childs, according to the terms of the contract.

Dean brought this suit (joining Warner & Co. with him as co-defendants) against English and the makers and owners of the machine which the latter had received and for which Dean had paid.

To his petition, the amended petition setting forth the foregoing facts English demurred, specifying the following grounds of objection:

1. Because the petition sets out no joint interest in no cause of action common to the defendants.
2. Because the petition shows that the firm of Warner & Co., the vendors of the machine charged to have been sold to defendant, have been satisfied as to their demand, and consequently have no demand or claim against the defendant.
3. Because, as to plaintiff Dean, the petition shows no cause of action against the defendants.

The circuit court sustained the demurrer, and Dean, &c. appeal from that decision.

The single issue presented to the court was, whether, upon the facts stated in the petition (which must upon the demurrer be taken as true), the plaintiffs or either of them were entitled to recover against English.

Judge Duval delivered the opinion of the court.

Dean having contracted with the manufacturers for the machine, and it having been delivered to him according to the terms of the contract, he was entitled to the machine. Warner & Co. had the right to look to him as well as to the defendant. The effect of Dean's paying the debt was to transfer to him all the rights of English. This rule of law, as well as the facts of the case, are undisputed. It is, therefore, necessary to his protection, enabling him to set up any matter of defense he may have against all or any of the parties, and to require the makers and owners of the machine to be made parties, either plaintiffs or defendants, can only be taken advantage of, by a motion to strike out the name of the party who is the plaintiff.

Neither of the objections to the petition is maintainable, and the demurrer should have been overruled.

Judgment reversed.

Powell, et al., vs. Gosson, appeal from Warren circuit.

The principal question which arose in this case was in reference to the right of the husband as tenant by the curtesy in the lands belonging to his wife.

The record shows that the wife, before her marriage, was rented out for her by her guardian before her marriage, and which continued to be rented out by the guardian during the coverture, and, however, receiving the rents and profits during that time.

Judge Simpson delivered the opinion of the court.

The receipt of the rents and profits is deemed a sufficient title in the wife to entitle her to an estate in the land, as tenant by the curtesy. (Pitt vs. Jackson, 3 Bro. 51; Morgan vs. Morgan, 5 Madd. Rep. 249.)

The possession of the land for years is the possession of the wife, and is such an actual seisin in the wife as to entitle her husband to his curtesy (4 Kent's Com. 26).

If, then, the possession of the land by the wife, as a tenant by the curtesy, was in law, the possession of the land from the guardian, was, in law, the possession of his ward, the wife was in possession by her tenant at the time she was married, and the right of the husband to curtesy is unquestionable.

The possession of the tenant was not the possession of the guardian, who was only the legally constituted agent of his ward, but was the possession of the wife herself. It was a possession held under her title, for their benefit, and by their lease under a contract with their guardian as agent.

If the tenant had held over, and refused to surrender the possession at the expiration of the lease, the proceeding to eject him must have been in the name of the ward, and could not have been carried on in the name of the guardian alone. (McCord vs. Fisher's heirs, 13 B. Mon. 104.)

After the marriage of the ward, the power of the guardian as such ceased. He acted subsequently, in leasing the land and in collecting and paying the rents to the husband, as the agent of the latter. As the land was undivided and the wife entitled only to one-third of the land, the guardian, who was managing the other two-thirds for his ward, was permitted by the husband to lease the whole to his tenant, and the husband received the rents and profits, and consequently, such an actual seisin as entitled the latter to his curtesy.

The petition filed by John G. Powell, as heir-at-law of the wife, in law, notwithstanding the husband was still alive, was, therefore, properly dismissed.

Judgment affirmed.

Breeding, et al., vs. Stamper, from Fletcher circuit.

On the 2d of March, 1844, William Stamper, Sr., in consideration of his being maintained during his natural life by his son, Wm. M. Stamper (appellee), gave the latter a bond to convey to him certain tracts of land lying in Fletcher county.

Subsequently to the execution of this bond, appellant Breeding purchased the land from Wm. Stamper, Sr., and received a deed for it from the latter.

This suit was instituted by the appellee to enforce the title bond executed to him by his father, and to cancel and annul the deed of the latter to Breeding.

Breeding, in his answer, denied that he had any knowledge, whatever, of the equitable title set up and relied upon by the plaintiff, and that he had purchased and paid for the land and obtained the legal title to it. He alleged that he had purchased with the knowledge and assent of the plaintiff, who had received part of the purchase money, and consented from him the existence of his previous purchase. He called upon appellee to repudiate on oath to these allegations.

Appellee, in his reply, denied that Breeding had no notice of his title until the institution of this suit. He denied that Breeding ever paid anything for the land without full notice of appellee's claim; denied that he consented to Breeding's purchase of the land; and denied that he gave him an order to Breeding for part of the purchase money, and that he received the same, but "the informed Breeding of his superior title, and that he intended to enforce his contract and Breeding determined to risk the same and did risk it;" denied that he ever purchased from Breeding part of the land in controversy; admitted that he carried out one time to purchase a portion of the land, but the contract was never carried into effect because he "was fearful it might affect his rights upon his bond; he was willing to make said contract because he as his would inherit a portion of the money paid by Breeding to his father. Appellee denied all fraud, and alleged that Breeding knew all about the title bond and appellee's rights under it."

The circuit court decided in favor of appellee.

Besides questioning the correctness of the decree below upon the merits of the case, Breeding assigned for error:

1. That the process of the court was not served upon all the parties interested, and that the case was thereupon prematurely heard.

2. That the circuit court rejected the deposition of James B. Stamper, taken for Breeding, on the ground that, though taken when handed to the clerk, it was delivered to him by Breeding himself, instead of the officer by whom it was taken, as (in the opinion of the circuit judge) was required by the civil code. It was contended that this provision of the civil code was merely directory; and that if the officer failed to comply with the requisitions of the law, he was not to be held liable for the rejection of the deposition, but that the deposition should not prejudice the party for whose benefit the deposition was taken, especially where, as in this case, it was delivered to the clerk with the money paid by Breeding to his father.

Judge Simpson delivered the opinion of the court.

Held—1. That the process does not appear to have been served upon all of the parties before the case was heard, is, under the code, error. It is, under the code, error. It is, under the code, error. It is, under the code, error.

2. The deposition of J. B. Stamper was properly rejected. The officer who takes a deposition is required by sec. 646 of the Civil Code to read it up, and either deliver it to the clerk or to the clerk of the court. This duty is imposed upon him to guard against interpolation or suppression. His violation will not authorize the rejection of the deposition; but where, as in this case, the party himself has been served upon him to guard against interpolation or suppression, his violation will not authorize the rejection of the deposition of the officer, and aid him in violating his duty, the very reason upon which the law is founded, imperatively requires the rejection of the deposition.

3. Appellee in his reply did not state whether he had informed Breeding of his superior title, and that he intended to enforce his contract and Breeding determined to risk the same and did risk it. The reasons offered by him were received a part of the purchase money, and contracted with Breeding for a portion of land, and were wholly unavailing. The Court does not doubt, from its own admissions, that he did actually consent to the sale to Breeding.

Judgment reversed.

Extra Fine Tools.

SPEAR AND JACKSON'S EXTRA FINE POLISHED

SAWS, with rosewood, zebra wood, and beach polished

handles, and other Tools to match, for sale by

J. A. McBRIDE, Third St.

THIN YOUR PEACHES.—It is now pretty certain

that there will be a good crop of peaches in seedling

trees in this vicinity, though the crop of the finer

budded varieties will be quite short. There are

some kinds of seedlings which if properly thinned

on the trees will be very acceptable fruit, and, if

brought to market in good order, will bring good

prices. To secure the greatest advantage from this

crop, it is absolutely necessary to begin now by

thinning the fruit where it is too thick on the trees.

The fruit should be thinned by hand, and should

not be left closer together than six or eight inches,

according to the size the fruit will attain when ma-

ture—the largest peaches requiring the most room.

This process may seem tedious, it is so, but a moment's

reflection will show that it "will pay," in fact

we do not know of any work that will pay better.

Seedling trees that are quite full, if allowed to ripen

their load without attention, will produce little, dry,

worthless fruit, that even in a season of scarcity

will not pay for marketing, yet they may be so

much improved by being properly thinned, that they

will bring fine prices. The fruit will be much

larger, better colored, and instead of being dry

and flavorless will be juicy and luscious, so much so

that you will be tempted to gather it with more care

and send it to market with some regard for its appearance

when it arrives there. We therefore urge every

one who has seedling peach trees with full crops

of fruit on them to begin now and thin them properly.

THE AUGUSTA AND SOLFETERRE ROSES.—We see

by the last report of the Kentucky Horticultural

Society that the worthy secretary puts after the name

of the Augusta that of the Solfeterre in brackets

with a note of interrogation, implying a doubt

whether they may not be identical. We have heard

florists say that they were so, but others quite as

well qualified to judge say they are different, and

that the Augusta is the better rose of the two.

Now the province of the Kentucky Horticultural

Society is to settle all such questions as this, and

we call upon them to investigate the matter this

season and give the public the result. If they are

identical, then a gross imposture has been practiced

on the community, and many thousands of dollars

have been fleeced from the confiding amateurs of our

land by a respectable firm of nurserymen, but, if

the Augusta is different from and superior to the

Solfeterre, the rose has been sufficiently disseminat-

ed in the hands of experienced florists to remove all

doubts in the matter. We hope the Society will,

through a judicious committee, or in some other

way, settle this question, as there are many anxious

for correct information on the subject and look to

them for it.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

At a called meeting of the Mechanic Fire Co. No. 1, held

Tuesday evening, June 16, 1857, the following preamble

and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the Mechanic Fire Co. of Louisville,

having made a visit as a company of firemen to the city of

Baltimore, and whereas we received at the hands of the

firemen of Baltimore every mark of distinguished regard,

both at our reception and during our sojourn in that city,

therefore be it—

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby ten-

dered to the firemen of Baltimore for the marks of

distinguished respect and appreciation that greeted us

as firemen and citizens of Louisville at every step during

our visit to that city, and that we will ever remember the

same with feelings of the liveliest gratitude, and cherish

them as trophies won amid the most felicitous moments

of our lives.

Resolved, That our thanks are most especially due and

are hereby tendered to the Deptford Fire Co. No. 4 of Bal-

timore, whose guests we were, for the magnificent recep-

tion and entertainments enjoyed by us at their hands, and

for the profuse and abundant hospitality showered upon

us by them during our entire sojourn among them.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due and are hereby

tendered to the Columbia Fire Co. No. 9 of said

city for their generous civilities and delightful entertain-

ments extended by them to us during our visit, and also to

the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 for the high cour-

tesy on their part toward us in securing us in a body upon

our visit to the city of Washington, and to the Columbia

Fire Co. of Washington city, for the generous hospitality

so freely extended to us during our sojourn in that city,

therefore be it—

Resolved further, That while we shall ever remember

the occasion that has elicited these expressions of grati-

tude, it shall afford us, upon any and upon all opportuni-

ties, the liveliest pleasure to reciprocate the kindness and

courtesy received at the hands of the firemen of Bal-

timore.

Resolved, That the proprietors of the Fountain Hotel in

Baltimore do most especially and particularly deserve our

warmest thanks for the very liberal and profuse manner in

which they entertained us whilst we were their guests; to

which we are greatly indebted for the most pleasant hours

enjoyed by us during our stay in Baltimore, and it is with

pleasure we recommend this hotel and its magnanimous

proprietors to the notice of all firemen and their families

who may be desirous of visiting Baltimore, and so long

as the B. & O. R. Co. retain in their employ such whole-

some, courteous, and affable manner in which the

conductors, under whose charge we were, have been

placed, they will ever merit and can command the re-

spect and patronage of Kentuckians, firemen, and others.

G. N. SHEPARD, Secretary pro tem.

T. M. D. SHERWOOD, Secretary pro tem.

The Baltimore and Washington papers are requested

to copy the above proceedings.

EXECUTION OF WORRELL.—Edward D. Worrell,

convicted of the murder of Maj. Basil H. Gordon,

PEAR BLIGHT.—We are pleased always to receive

from correspondents the results of actual experi-

ments. The following experiment may be found

worth repeating by persons whose pear trees may be

effected with this disease. For several years past,

the "fire blight" has been less common than formerly,

and the exemption of the trees referred to may be

in some measure attributed to this fact; yet, any

one having valuable trees effected with blight will

do well to try the experiment on them. Soap-suds

is a valuable manure for healthy pear trees, making

them vigorous and productive without adding very

materially to their wood growth. The use of it,

therefore, cannot do harm and may do good.

In all cases of blight in pear or any other tree,

the first thing to be done is to cut off the diseased

part well down into the sound wood, and this must

be done even if the tree is thereby reduced almost

to a stump. We regard any application to the soil

rather as a preventive than a cure; the knife, we

think, is the only remedy when the disease has

shown itself.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

HOPKINSVILLE, June 17, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Fruit growers suffer annually great

loss from the destruction of pear trees by fire blight,

as it is termed, and I have heard of no certain reme-

dy for it. In 1849 I settled in this country. In the

garden were six large pear trees, all very much in-

jured by fire blight, many limbs of two and three

inches diameter entirely dead and all injured. The

first summer I had all the soap-suds, after the family

washing, thrown around the roots of three of these

trees. They soon appeared to revive, and are now

in full health and vigorous growth. Two years

since, finding I had succeeded with the first trees, I

began the application to the other three trees. One

was so far gone that it will die, but the other two,

although half the limbs on them were rotten and

falling off and the few leaves they put forth yellow,

curled, and sickly at the time I commenced the ap-

plication, yet they now are sending forth a new and

vigorous growth of healthy looking roots, and have

every appearance of being thriving and valuable

trees. The experiment is easily tried by all, and I

now feel confident it will succeed.

ISAAC LEWIS.

CURRANT WINE.—[In compliance with a recent

request of a correspondent, we asked for information

in relation to the manufacture of currant wine, of

Dr. Sylvester of Lyons, N. Y., who has been very

successful in making currant wine, for several years

past, and who provides it exclusively for medicinal

purposes. The following is a statement of the

method, which he has kindly furnished us.—Eds.]

Wine can be made from the juice of the currant,

combined with water and sugar, in almost any pro-

portions, but the quality will depend upon the pro-

portions and mode of manufacture.

The currants should be fully ripe, and grown with

a full exposure to the sun, except in the case of the